

CHURCH MATTERS.

Religious Notices.
FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. H. W. Ballantine, Pastor. Public worship on the Sabbath at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting, Sabbath, at 7 p. m. Weekly prayer meeting, Thursday, at 7.45 p. m.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. Ezra D. Simons, Pastor. Sunday services: Preaching at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.; Sunday school, 12 m. The Lord's Supper on the first Sabbath of each month, close of morning service. Temperance meeting on Tuesday evenings. Prayer meeting on Thursday evenings. Young People's meeting, Sabbath evening at 6.30 o'clock.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. D. R. Lowrie, Pastor. Sunday services: Preaching, 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at 2.30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evenings at 7.45. Class meetings, Tuesday and Friday evenings at 7.45 o'clock.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Fremont street, corner Franklin.—Rev. S. W. Duffield, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school, 12 m. Weekly prayer meeting at 8 o'clock each Thursday evening, in Chapel parlor.

CHRIST CHURCH (Episcopal).—Liberty street.—Rev. W. G. Farrington, D.D., Rector. Morning service, 10.30 o'clock. Second service, 7.30 p. m., except first Sunday in month, when it is at 3.45 p. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m.

BERKELEY UNION SABBATH SCHOOL.—Held in Berkeley School-house, Bloomfield avenue, every Sunday at 3 o'clock p. m. John A. Skinner, Superintendent. All are welcome.

WATKINS M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. J. Cowan, Pastor. Sunday services: Preaching, 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school, 2.30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7.45. Class meeting on Tuesday evening at 7.45.

ST. PAUL'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH (Watkins).—Rev. Daniel I. Edwards, Rector. Morning service, 10.30 o'clock; evening service, 7.30. Sunday school, 3 p. m.

GERMAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. John M. Enslin, Pastor. Hours of service, 10.30 a. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m. Prayer meeting, Tuesday evening, 7.45 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH (Brookdale).—Rev. William G. E. See, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school, 9 a. m. E. G. Day, Superintendent. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening.

HOPK CHAPEL.—Sunday school every Sabbath at 3.30 p. m. John G. Broughton, Superintendent.

SILVER LAKE.—Sabbath school held every Sunday, in the hall, at 3 p. m. Charles A. Hubbs, Superintendent. Gospel meeting every Sabbath evening at 7.30 o'clock. Prayer and Conversational meeting, Friday evening.

SUNDAY SCHOOL NORMAL CLASS.—Rev. W. H. Brodhead, teacher. Held at First Presbyterian Sunday-school rooms every Friday evening during the month of October. Commencing at 8 p. m. All interested in the Sunday-school lessons are very cordially invited to attend.

Cheaper Gas.

Most of our citizens will be glad to learn that there is a perfected invention that will reduce the price of gas by at least twenty-five per cent., and it may be more.

Various efforts have been made to obtain a pure and brilliant gas from crude petroleum. This desirable object has been attained under the auspices of the North American and National Petroleum Gas Companies. A brief extract from the Prospectus will give an idea of the value of this discovery.

"The manufacture of an illuminating gas from petroleum is not new, but it has seldom been successful. It is essentially the process of manufacture of coal gas reduced to a great degree of simplicity and cheapness. We claim that we have produced a gas which is absolutely non-explosive in the manufacture, at a reduced cost of coal gas and with five times the illuminating power of the latter. The advantages claimed for the process are that the retorts are so constructed as to render them absolutely safe; that the gas is absolutely pure, without sulphur or ammonia, and possesses illuminating qualities unequalled by any gas in use; that from the extreme simplicity of construction the works can be operated at less cost than by any other process; and that for public buildings, railroad or boats, and the average town or city, all other methods of producing illuminating gas must give way before this process. No scientific knowledge is required to run the business. Two men can run the works for a population of 10,000, etc. "Mr. T. Bourne is agent for the company, Monroe place, Bloomfield, who will furnish further details."

It would seem from this that our citizens can now obtain their wishes for cheaper and better gas speedily, and if the Montclair & Bloomfield Gas Company do not seize this opportunity to solve the vexed gas question, perhaps some public-spirited citizens may be inclined to do it themselves, and form a Bloomfield Petroleum Gas Company, and benefit themselves as well as their neighbors.

The Gas Business.

When I step out of my door these dark evenings I miss my old friends the lamp-posts. They are, no doubt, just where they were in the daytime, but I stumble along without any smiles from their formerly bright faces. I wonder what the Town Committee are going to do about it. But they are right, and I am willing and happy to stand the inconvenience until the gas company will act with some sense of justice.

PEDESTRIAN.

In the opinion of many of our citizens, among which the writer begs to be included, the time has come when some action should be taken by our Town Committee, looking to the proper and economical lighting of the town. The old company having declined to abide by the very reasonable ultimatum of the Town Committee, it is not in order for them to invite proposals for the lighting of the town with gas or other material. Make the time for receiving bids short. If, as I

understand, the gas lamps are owned by the town, they can be temporarily utilized for lighting with kerosene oil. Then let the Town Committee give authority to a new company to lay pipes, and give them a contract to furnish the town with gas for say 10 years at a price per lamp that will be equivalent to \$2 a thousand for the gas consumed, and I will pledge our citizens that they will not be long left in darkness.

A TAXPAYER.

To the Citizens.

I have read with pleasure the articles in your paper on the gas question. I am confident that I represent the views of the great majority of taxpayers at Glen Ridge, when I urge the Town Committee to maintain their present position. There will be no difficulty in getting the town lighted at a reasonable rate, in a very short time, by parties other than the present company, if it refuses the very reasonable requests of the Town Committee. Let the Committee advertise for proposals for lighting.

TOWNSMAN.

The New Directory.

To the Citizens.

Last Spring I subscribed for a new directory of Bloomfield, Montclair and the Oranges. When it came a few days ago I found the names of four fifths of the citizens of Bloomfield conspicuously by their absence. For use the book is worthless. Such experience will prevent me from subscribing to the next application, even though it may not be this one in good faith.

A BLOOMFIELDER.

Address by C. N. Bovee, Jr.,

AT THE BANNER RAISING.
 It has been stated by a Democrat, or Independent, of Bloomfield, that the Republican party characterizes itself by a careful concealment of the record of its candidates, and an ostentatious parade of its ancient history.

With the first declarations I must take issue. The Republican party does not now and it never has sought to conceal the record of its candidates. It invites the fullest investigations, but it demands that this investigation shall be fair and just. It denies to its opponents the right to take out of an extended correspondence, covering a period of years, and relating to varied and extended financial transactions, a single letter or circumstance, and draw from that letter or circumstance the inference of fraud, unexplained by the other and surrounding facts and circumstances. And with a full and fair investigation, made in the light of the connecting circumstances, it proves nothing. It is willing to leave with the people of the country to say whether or not Mr. Blaine's conduct has been consistent with honesty and fair dealing.

I, for one, after reading all that could be had to read, am prepared to declare that there is not one scintilla of evidence of guilt on Mr. Blaine's part of the charges made against him, and when I hear my independent friends seeking to draw by inference the proof of Mr. Blaine's guilt from the Malign Letters, I am reminded of the declarations of Mr. Lincoln when a complaint was made to him that Gen. Grant drank whiskey. He asked to know what brand it was, as he would like to give it to some of the other generals.

But, gentlemen, with the latter part of the charges made by our friend that the Republican party limits itself to an ostentatious display of the ancient history of its party, I am in perfect accord.

The Republican party is proud of its history. It is a history of noble and honorable accomplishments, and every Republican who holds his party dear loves to refer to it. It came into power after eight years of Democratic rule; when our treasury was empty; when our army was unrelentingly led, and sufficient only for the protection of the frontiers against Indians, and our navy scattered over foreign seas. Our credit was so impaired that the Secretary of the Treasury had only been able to borrow seven million dollars under an authority, borrowed twenty-one millions. The year of the Rebellion was then pending, which was to cost the nation thousands of millions of dollars, and the sacrifice of hundreds of thousands of lives. But the party in its infancy did not shrink from its responsibilities. It passed the protective tariff law. It raised the money with which to carry on the war. It brought the nation through the most dreadful civil war the world has ever known. It restored the States formerly in rebellion to their former position in the Union, and in its scheme of reconstruction it showed to its fallen enemies a degree of charity and forbearance which was the wonder and admiration of the world. It restored public confidence and credit. It was able, through its wise financial policy, to establish the National Banking System, and to root out the evil and pernicious State Bank System, so that today a dollar is of equal value from Maine to Texas. It pledged the nation to an honest currency and the payment of our bonded debt, and established our finances upon a solid and secure basis. It has redeemed the greenback and made it as good as gold.

It is the party of absolute honesty, as opposed to the Democratic doctrine of repudiation. Four times, once in 1868, once in 1872, once in 1875, and again in 1876, the Democratic party sought to repudiate the bonded debt, and to destroy the value of the greenback. It has stricken the bonds from four millions of slaves, and conferred upon them the blessings of equal rights, under the law, with all men. It has sought, through its broad and liberal policy of education, and through its noble Hampton Institute, to raise the negro out of the state of degradation into which he had been cast by Democratic slavery, and to fit him to bear with dignity and honor his changed condition.

And yet, gentlemen, while the nation has said on its statute books that the negro shall have equal rights at the polls with the white man, this right has, in fact, been denied to him by the Democratic party, and that party stands to-day calculating its chances of success in the coming election upon the assurance that there shall not be in the solid South a full vote, a free ballot, and a fair count.

It is not my intention to wave the bloody shirt, but so long as the Democratic party persists in its unlawful attempts to deprive the negro of this right—so long as Democratic successes in a national election are dependent upon the suppression of their right, so long I say the bloody shirt should be waved. It is upon the exercise and observance of this right to all men that our

Republican institutions in this country must stand, if at all.

Upon the great economic questions of revenue and tariff the position of the Republican party cannot be mistaken. He who runs can read that it is pledged to the protection of American industries. Not that there shall be a tariff for revenue only; nor those other words of delusion and folly, revenue for public purposes exclusively, but we favor the protection of American industries to the end that American labor and American capital shall have the first chance in American markets. In the platform of its national conventions, and in the letters of acceptance of its candidates, it speaks frankly, clearly and earnestly upon this subject.

And yet, gentlemen, we are told that there is no difference between the Republican and Democratic parties upon this great question. That the Democratic party has not declared for free trade. It is true that neither of the candidates dared to discuss the subject in their letters of acceptance. It is true that in the platform of the National Convention they repudiate there the doctrine of tariff for revenue only, and pledge themselves exclusively to a grave distinction, a distinction without a difference, about the same difference that there is between twelve-dee and twelve-dun.

But conceding that it dodges the question in its platform, and in the letters of its candidates, and that the orators find a happy substitute in a discussion of the Malign Letters, let us stop for a moment to see what was the position of the party in the last Congress.

It had a majority in the House of Representatives, and the selection of Speaker of the house.

It was conceded that the all-important question before Congress would be that of tariff reform.

Did it select for this position such a conservative man, of tried experience, as Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania? No; it nominated and elected the most pronounced and influential free trader in the house, John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky. And when it became Mr. Carlisle's duty to appoint a chairman and members of the Ways and Means Committee, the committee from which, under the rules, all revenue bills are to originate, did he appoint his late rival? No; he appointed a man of even more pronounced free trade views than himself, Mr. Morrison, of Illinois; and in the selection of a majority of the other members of the committee, free trade principles were made the primary qualities requisite to secure appointment.

So that in the selection of a free trader for Speaker of the House, and in the appointment of the most pronounced free trader as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, the Democratic party pledged itself to reform the tariff upon a free trade basis.

The action of the committee was in perfect harmony with the selection of the Speaker and the appointment of the committee.

It brought in and introduced the Horizontal tariff bill, which, in the language of Mr. Dorsheimer, of New York, one of its most prominent members, was the "first firm step toward free trade."

Acts speak louder than words, and when it is declared that the Democratic party is not in favor of free trade, its record proves that this declaration is false.

Every assault that has been made upon the Republican doctrine of protection has originated with this party.

And in the event of a Democratic success in the coming election, among its first acts would be to renew its efforts as an advance on this first firm step toward free trade, and as Mr. Cleveland regards the office of President as executive merely, he would sign the bill.

And I tell you, my friends, that in event of the election of Mr. Blaine and the passage of such a bill, he will veto it.

It is charged, gentlemen, that through our doctrine of protection we lay ourselves open to the charge of fostering monopolies.

This, gentlemen, is true; but it is a great, national monopoly, in favor of the United States as opposed to other nations. A monopoly in favor of American industry, American labor and American capital. We believe that our first care should be for our own homes, and our own nation.

It is upon this issue the Republican party is ready to stand or fall. That is the spirited foreign policy which Mr. Blaine will maintain. Daniel Webster, in speaking for the Union, said:

"It had its origin in the necessities of disordered finance, prostrated commerce and ruined credit. Every year of its duration has teemed with fresh proofs of its utility and its blessings; and although our territory has stretched out wider and wider, and our population spread farther and farther, it has not outrun its protections or its benefits. It has been to us all a copious fountain of national, social and personal happiness. Such a grand and noble tribute, gentlemen, I would pay to the Republican doctrine of protection."

I believe in the doctrine of protection, for under this system the condition of the laborer and mechanic is bettered. I care not whether you come from the forge, the shop, the factory, or the farm, the results are the same. Under this system he is able to give better food and clothing to his family, and to find the means with which to educate his children better than can be done abroad.

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Rev. Chas. E. Knox, D.D.

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IN THE First Presbyterian Church Sunday-School Rooms.

2. The One Hundred Years before Bloomfield, 1766. October 21st.
 3. The Early Families and Early Houses: Puritan, Dutch and English. October 28th.
 4. The Church on the Common. November 5th.
 5. The History of Schools and of Education. November 12th.
 And perhaps 6. Civil Institutions and Enterprises. November 19th.

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